### INDIAN EDUCATION.

A DAY OF DISCUSSION AT OCEAN GROVE. WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR THE RED MAN-OTHER TOPICS.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—What Ocean Grove can do in the way of audiences was housand people filled the auditorium. The occasion was to give formal welcome to missionary teachers and preachers from the South. The address of welcome was the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, LL. D., of New-York, onary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. compared the Northern preachers and teachers in the outh since the end of the civil war to the martyrs of the past, by whom they were not surpassed in zeal past, by whom they were not surpassed in zeal and suffering, nor equalled in intelligence. Responsive addresses were made by the Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., secretary of the Presbyerian Freedmen's Committee; Professor Salisbury, Squeational Superintendent of the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. John Braden, D. D., of Tenee. An interesting feature of the meeting was music or a brass band of ten Indian boys from the Carlisle Training School. They played creditably and to the sat staction of the small-boy-whose name here is legionwho swarmed about the platform and formed an anied fringe along its edge in his intense eagerness to get a close view of the live Indians.

announcement that the artesian well of the Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting Association nad struck water during the day was appropriately greeted by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." That this meeting hold till after 10 o'clock, and was drawn out to a rather tedious length, further emphasized what cannot fall to impress itself on one in attendance at the sessions of the National Educational Assembly, that an attempt is made to do too much in too short a time. Three sessions daily are a good deal of a good thing, but when each one of these session has enough on the programme perly to occupy the time of three meetings, it is a tax on the endurance of the most ardent friend of edu-

eational progress.

At 9 o'clock this morning still a fourth session was added to the regular three, for the purpose of doing further honor to the missionary teachers and preachers, at which a great number of brief and interesting practical experiences were given.

The topic discussed at the regular morning session was

The American Indian Problem." General T. J. Morgan, principal of the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y. resided. "Some people have an idea," he said, "that se chief end of an American is to get into Congress We can't all go to Congress, but such a gathering as this is the real Congress, where we can all come together and discuss questions affecting National progress and improve-The Indian boys, occupying seats on the plain ment. The limits by and By." During the rest of the session, except when called on to play, some of them comfortably dezed white elequent ses were being made for their some of them stared stoleally at nothing, and two or three adolescent youths fingered their chins and upper lips in search of possible hirsute developments with the same patient eagerness that is displayed by white youths of the same age. They all showed sufficient animation, however, when the chairman spoke of them as "these

Welsh, of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association, and son of the late Minister to England. He has recently visited the Sioux of the Northwest and he gave an entertaining story of what he He advocated the payment by the United States Government of a fair compensation for their lands, this money "to be devoted to their education, for common schools, light, power within themselves to become men and thereby elevate them to a place where they will cease to be a burden to the com-

VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Aletter was read from the Secretary of the Interior, in which he said: "I think it may be assumed that it has been fully demonstrated that the Indian can be educated. If the Indian mind is largely a blank, it readily takes the impressions sought to be stamped on it, whether the lessons are intellectual or physical. His moral perceptions are not as sensitive as his mental. The number of suc cessful Indian schools now under the control of the Intenor Department, the almost universal demand that comes up from Indians all over the country for such ol facilities, is most encouraging to the friends of Indian education. If a sufficient number of manual-labor vantages of from three to five years of schooling, the next generation will hear nothing of this difficult problem, and we may leave the Indian to care for himself.

During the last year schools have been established at Lawrence. Kansas; Genoa, Nebraska; and Collocco, Indian Territory; all to be conducted on the plan of those at Carlisie, Hampton and Forest Grove. It is expected that those schools will provide for the education of about 600 or vehicle children. About 450 will be placed in manual-labor schools about 2.474 children, and at the agency schools about 2.474 children, and at the agency schools about 1.520, and at boarding-schools the agency schools about 1.520, and at boarding-school schools can be catablished to give to each youth the adand to will make no impression on their heathenian associates. But if, on the other hand, the Government will educate 30 or 40 per cent of the children, the minority with their superior knowledge, having enough associates to form their own society, will conquer and subdue the greater number of ignorant youths. The time has come when this work can be well and cheaply done.

time has come when this work can be well and cheaply done."

A paper was read by Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, General Secretary of the National Indian Association, on woman's work for the Indians. "Practical Results of Indian Education," was the subject of a paper by J. M. Haworth, Superintendent of the United States Indian Schools, which was largely devoted to figures and statistics of the Indian schools. The whole number of Indian pupils in school in 1882 was 7,290; of these 476 were at Carlisle, Hampton and Forest Grove Training Schools and 3,154 Reservation day schools, these being exclusive of the New-York and five tribes. There are now 75 boarding schools and 72 day schools at agencies, the former with capacity for about 5,000 pupils and the latter about 4,600, making a lotal agency capacity of 9,600. Adding incilines at Carlisle, Forest Grove and the Hampton Institute, makes a total capacity for about 10,250 pupils. In the ten Years, from 1872 to 1892, it is estimated that the cest of Indian hostilities and military protection against the Indian was 8223,591,29450, or an annual expense of Indian hostilities and military protection against the Indians was \$223,891,264 50, or an annual expense of \$22,389,126 45, to which must be added about \$5,000.

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Out for subsistence.

H. K. Carroll, of The New York Independent, read a foreible paper on "The Extermination of the Savages." The present method of physical extermination, he thought, leaves the stain of blood-guiltheses on our bands; but he favored an extermination of the savagery of the savage. He had sometimes thought it would have been better for our Indians if they had been born on an island in the Pacific Ocean, for then they would have been Caristianized and civilized by missionary affort long ago.

The meat interesting feature of the morning was a brief address by Joshua H. Given, a Kiowa Indian

brief address by Joshua H. Given, a Kiowa Indian routh, Here is his speech, as he reported it himself for Tha Tringers:

RIBUNE: all the blessings which God has given to man "Of all the blessings which God has given to man there is not one so necessary to his happiness as education.—Education it mean in its best sense. Crisitian education. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave, a reasonable savage. Without it, what is this world in which he lives? A dark and desolate cavern without order or wealth or ornament. Without it, what is the condition of man? He lives a life little above the wild heasts which are his prey. His dwelling places are the habitations of crueity. But light up the torch of knowledge. How great the transition? The seasons change, the landscape lives, the earth unfolds her transares and lie heavens unroll their wonders and all nature rises revailed before him. Crueity and oppressing firing before the forch of knowledge. Educate a race and they rise to the dignity of a noble manhood."

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Bishop Dickinson, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of South Carolina, presided at the afternoon ecsion. "Danger to our country is constantly increasing," he said, " from home-born and from imported eracy. There are two United States - the intellectual olitical. If the intellectual United States will do work as thoroughly and zealously as the political United States does its, this foul blot of illiteracy will b soon wiped out." An address was made by the Rev. Sheiden Jackson, D. D., superintendent of the Presbyletian mission in Alaska, on "The Indians of Alaska."
The superficial area of northwest Alaska was stated to eas brige as the United States of America west of the Mississippi and north of the Guif. There are two entirely distinct larguage-speaking people among them. Of the Alaska Indians proper there are 12,000, The total before population of Alaska is about 35,000, inclinding 1,053 halt-breeds. A curious comment on the influence of fata cou try is the fact that the schools which existed when Alaska was owned by Russia have been allowed tolle out. The introduction of American whiskey has been altereded by the most carried differences as everal bundleds of them having Civil during recent winters, owing to the fact that they had spent all their money and resources in a prand debauch during the summer, leaving absolutely ian mission in Alaska, on "The Indians of Alaska."

who are still savages? I suswer, Because of the greed of the white man. It was policy to train the colored man to work, to care for his health, to speak our language—all to increase his value. The Indian could not be made a slave—we tried that and found he would die first; but he had one thing that was valuable—his land, and in order to get that it was policy to keep hin generant. And to this is due the citizenship of the colored man and the savazery of the Indian. The Indian wherever he is is the Indian still, with no encouragement to become anything else. We send our soldiers west to kill the Indians; if they meet a force too large for them and they are killed themselves, it is a massacre; if they find a weak party of a few Indians, a few old meu, women and children, and kill them all, then it is a giorious victory for our arms."

The Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., of Philadelphia, presided at the evening session. "Illiteracy Among the whites of the South," was the subject of a paper by the Rev. L. B. Caldwell, Ph. D., of Tennessee; the Rev. H. Kondall, D. D., gave an address on "Christian Effort in Utah." Among the other speakers was the Rev. J. M. Walden, LL. D., of Cuncinnail.

At 9 a'cleek to-morrow morning an "Educational Love-Feast" will be held. Bishop W. L. Harris, Ll. D., of New-York; General Cyras Bussey, of New-Orleans, and General John Earou, will preside at the morning, afternoon and evening sessions of the assembly, respectively.

#### AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE TRADE IN DISGUISED LIQUOR. LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED BY THE SALE OF PRO-PRIETARY MEDICINES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The question raised by Commissioner Evans respecting the numerous decoc tions which, under various names, such as "tonics," "stomach bitters," etc., are extensively manufactured and sold, interests many more people than the makers of such preparations. Some of the States have local option laws, which authorize the people of a city, village or town to prohibit the sale of intexicating beverages within its limits, by refusing to grant licenses. In such places oud complaints are made that this authority is virtually nullified by the open sale, without licenses, of "stomach bitters" and like preparations, which are neither more nor less than compounded liquors used as beverages, which produce intoxication. While the law imposed a stamp tax on proprietary medicines was customary for the manufactur-of "bitters" etc., to submit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sworn formula of such preparations and obtain, when practicable, a decision that they were designed for medicinal use and entitled to be classed as proprietary medicines. In this way the manufacturers of and dealers in those preparations not only avoided the payment of special taxes but were also able to evade the local option laws.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue feels elated by a legal victory over the "Gilt Edge Tonic Company," a corporation which manufactures large quantities of a decoction estensibly for medicinal use. Several years ago the manufacturers submitted a sworn formula of the preparations to the Commissioner, who, after an examination, decided that it was entitled to be classed as a medicinal preparation and subjected to the stamp tax only. Several weeks ago the manufactur-ers wrote to Commissioner Evans and asked him to affirm the decision of his predecessor, which he declined to do, although he refrained from deciding that the "tonic" was not a medicine. Two or days later, however, a boarding-house keeper in Michigan was prosecuted before Judge Withey, of the United States District Court, for solling the "tosic," on the ground that it was a "compounded liquor" and was sold and used as a beverage in viola-tion of law. The case was tried by a jury and the seller was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and undergo an imprisonment of thirty

days. Commissioner Evans has before him, on an appeal from a collector, the question as to whether or not itostetler's Bitters is a meniculal preparation. This matter will probably be disposed of in a short time, and the decision is awaited with interest.

### A NEW PATENT OFFICE PRACTICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The Commissioner of Patents to-day rendered a decision which establishes a new practice in the Patent Office. In a contest between Ladd and Seiler, as to priority of invention, Seiler obtained a patent and assigned one-half interest therein to one Nunez, who in turn assigned one-half of his half, or one-quarter of the original patent, to one Wilkins. Ladd filed an application covering the same ground as that covered by Seiler, and the Examiner of Interferences allowed an interference. Seiler declined to defend his patent by filing preliminary Seller declined to defend his patent by filing preliminary statements. Nunez and Wilkins sought to defend it, but Ladd raised the point that neither of them had a legal interest in the patent, but only an equitable interest. Commissioner Marbie to-day decided that, while holding only an equitable interest, Nunez and Wilkins have the right to defend the patent, and consequently they will be allowed to file preliminary statements and take testimony in the case.

CREEK DIFFICULTIES SETTLED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The following dispaich from General Clinton B. Fisk, Muscogee, L. T. August 8, was received to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "Creek difficulties adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Peace henceforth. Home ward to-morrow."

## ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- The extension of leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieutenant George L. Converse, ir., 3d Cava'ry, January 30, has been further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability. The leave of absence granted Captain Charles C. Rawn, 7th In fantry, June 21, has been extended three months. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about August 13, has been granted First Lieutemant George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, and leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his department commander, granted First Lieutenant John E. Myers, 3d Articlery.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin has reported his return home, hav ing been detached from the Richmond, June 26, and has been placed on waiting orders. The Navy Department is informed that the Nipsic arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday from New-York, with all well on board.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1893. A NEW NATIONAL BANK .- The Acting Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Olympia, W. T., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

BIDS OPENED .- Bids were opened at the Treasury De partment to-day for building a life-saving station at Hunniwells Beach, Maine. Jordan & Bond, of Auburn-Me., were the lowest bidders at \$3,240.

A CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for completing the work on the heating apparatus in the Clevelana Custom-House has been awarded to Bartlett, Hayward & Co., of Baltimore, at \$18,150.

EXPORTS OF PERSOLEUM.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the Bureau of petroleum and petroleum products in June, 1883, and in the twelve months ended the same, as compared with like exports in the corresponding periods of the preceding year, was as follows: June, 1883, \$4,305,086; June, 1882, \$4,609,064; twelve months ended June 30, 1883, \$44,913,079; twelve months ended June 30, 1882, \$51,232,706.

LIGHT-HOUSE OPERATIONS.—The Light-House Board LIGHT-HOUSE OPERATIONS.—The Light-House Board has received the report of the eagineering operations in the XIthLight-houseDistrict. This district includes all aids to navigation on the Northern and Northwestern lakes above Grassy Island Light Station, Detroit, embracing Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior and the straits connecting them. A statement is given of the condition of the stations in this district, together with a detailed statement of the repairs and alterations made last year and such as are proposed this year.

### RAILWAY TRAINS DELAYED.

A delay of over one hour was occasioned on the Philadelphia and Reading branch of the New-Jersey Central Railroad last evening by the breaking of a wheel on the Philadelphia express, which left Jersey City at 5:30 o'clock. The train was midway between Pamrapo and Bayonne when the engineer felt a sudden jar and the passengers in the second car from the rear of the train heard scandishment of a responsible government in Alaska by for Alaska children.

The Rey, H. Kidder, rector of St. Clement's Church, and a piece of broken wheel weighing about twenty for Alaska children.

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The Rey, H. Kidder, rector of St. Clement's Church, and a piece of broken wheel weighing about twenty founds was found wedged between the flooring of the pounds was found and the freet. The train was stepped and a piece of broken wheel weighing about twenty pounds was found wedged between the flooring of the rich was found and the freet. At attempt was made to drag the cart was full trains to and from Jersey like the flooring of the cart was full trains to and from Jersey like the flooring of the floo

### SOME SEASIDE RESORTS.

MONMOUTH BEACH.

BOATING, BATHING AND OTHER DIVERSIONS FOR COTTAGERS ONLY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Aug. 10 .- The hundred or more cottagers at Monmouth Beach have the quiet and comfort of the place so much to themselves, and the resort is so little written about, that the average man would ask to know in the first place where it was situated. The steamer St. Johns, running to Sandy Hook, and the New-Jersey Southern Railway, bring the New-York citizen here in about an hour and forty-five minutes. Situated between the ocean and the Shrewsbury River lies a tract of land in shape like a leg of mutten, and which a few years ago could almost have been handsomest rows of cottages in the country, having the ocean on one side, breaking on a splendid beach, the river on the other, affording excellent satting, and a broad drive, the continuation of the Oceanave. of Long Branch, between. Add to this the railroad running along a little distance in the rear of the cottages and with convenient stations, and the rich farm ing section of Monmouth County across the river with its rural scenes and fine roads, and it would seem that Monmouth Beach residents could not ask for more.

HOW THE BEACH HAS BEEN BUILT UP. It was in 1872 that about twenty gentlemen formed he Monmouth Beach Association, and bought the strip of sand for about two miles between Seabright and North Long Branch. They for the first year used an old farm-house to accommodate their families during visits of a week or two. This house is as old as the century, and is the birth-place of an old lady of over threescore and ten, yet living in the vicinity. Its surrounding shade trees and its quaint, low rooms, reached by winding tairs and narrow corridors make it a favorite spot on he beach, and a number of people pass the entire summer there every year. It is the only hotel, excepting two small boarding-houses, on the beach. The panic of 1873 set the scheme back somewhat, but still nine cottages had grown about the club-house. Now there are about a hundred. The association, at its own expense moved the railroad track beyond Scabright so as to run in the rear of the cottages. The opening of Ocean-ave, was another expensive work. It is now a hard, broad drive, and this is one of the most attractive points for people at Long Branch to drive to.

The property has never been advertised, and sales have been made only through introduction by members of the association. Yet the sea-front is nearly all taken and is held at \$50 to \$70 a foot. Deeds have been restricted so that only one cottage can be built on an ordinary lot, and no stores, hotels, saloons or boarding houses are allowed to be erected. A livery-stable is the only place that invites cusiom along the beach. Wagons from neighboring places along the shore bring household

There is a pleasing variety in the architecture of the cottages and their color. Many are painted brown and built with round or square towers, some having the tower built ever the drive-way. The lawns slope from the low bluff down to the avenue and are much used for tennis, croquet and lawn-pool. The latter game appears to be a favorite all along the beach. It is played a what like croquet, except that the player drives for stakes instead of arches. On the stakes are poised balls, variously numbered, and to distodre them or to hit another player's ball scores whatever number may be marked on them. Two sides play in the game. The beach is free and unobstructed, except by the private bathing-houses.

PEASTING, DRIVING AND FISHING. A new attraction this summer is the Monmouth Beach Casino, opened on the 21st of last month. It is an attractive little building, with dining rooms, billiard tables and bowling alleys. At the wharf, near by, are rowboats and sail-boats. It is a favorite place in the evening. Mazetti, the New-York caterer, charge of it. The officers are: President George E. Scott; vice-president, Gardner R. Colby treasurer, George F. Baker; secretary, Charles A. Peabody, jr. The governors besides these are Frederic A. Potts, Joseph T. Low, Bowles Colgate, John L. Riker, Edward A. Walton, Edward Kemp, John McKesson, 1r., Hugh J. Hastings and Garrett A. Hobart. During August music and dancing will be a weekly diversion. The bathing hour is from 11. to 1, or cise at low tide, whenever that may be, the breakers octug too strong for many persons at high tide. From 3 to 7 p. m. people drive, the display of yehicles, from Victorias and village-carts to donkey-carts and goat-wagous, being remarkable. Moumouth people believe that the Jersey beach like asparagus, is best at the upper end. The people in the cottage's around the club-hour dimethers on a count Edward A. Walton, Edward Kemp, John McKesson, 1r.,

racie of the beach.
\* Who shoots the moriar when you wish to drop a line

over a vessel I "asked a lady the other day.

The captain opened his mouth wide, snowing scarcely a tooth, and said impressively; "I do that myself, always, ma'am, and I never miss."

And yet malicious people mut that the wortay captain cannot swim a stroke. THE COTTAGE-DWELLERS.

The Monmouth Beach is divided into three sections, each with a station-Low Moor or North Monmouth, Monmouth, and South Monmouth Beach. The cottag-rs at Low Moor include Colonel William L. Strong, who occupies A. F. Carpenter's cottage; T. P. Sloan, who occupies James M. Dunbar's cottage; W. P. Dickson, in Morris K. Jesup's cottage; Dr. E. L. Keyes, J. Harsen Rhondes, who recently purchased Joseph T. Low's cotlage; George Blagden, Brayton Ives, Mr. Serymser, who occupies Samuel Korser's cottage; J. J. Higginson, Mrs Schmelzel, John L. Rifer, Thomas M. McCarter, Judge Depute, of Newark; A. Q. Keasbey, District-Attorney of New-Jersey; Senator J. R. McPherson, Dr. Alexander Hudnut, Wheeler H. Peckham, P. S. Winston, and Wash-

ington E. Connor.

J. M. Cornell had a handsome cottage struck by light-

ning and burned this summer.

At Monmouth Centre are Charles J. Beasley, Christian Herter, Dr. H. P. Noyes, Mr. Albinola, and Edward Lyon. Around the club-house are the cottages of Bowles Colgate, Mrs. Harper, Mr. Delevan, Isaac B. Newcomb, W. Horton, Mr. Gilbert, A. W. Bates, and the Hon. P P. Dicott.

Among those at South Monmouth are J. Hobart Herrick, president of the Produce Exchange; Charles J. Osbore, John McKesson, John McKesson, jr., Renne Martin and Gardner R. Colby, of Orange; J. B. Hen drickson, the Hon. F. A. Potts, Rockwell Potts, George F. Baker, president of the First Na-tional Bank: L. H. Wiley, J. B. Wilson, Jr., ex-Senator Hoba. t. B. S. Walcott, John H. Boyaton, Dr. Humphreys and son, J. S. Warren, John Y. Foster, who occupies the cottage heilt by Oliver Dond Eyron; Richard De Gray, of New-Gricans; Grant B. Sohley, J. B. Vredenburg and V. A. Walley.

are other prominent people in the vicinity, Hugh Tastings being at Willow Hurst, west of the club house; George S. Scott, Edward Kemp and others at Eumsou's Neck, and Hilborne Roosevelt, Mr. Shippen and Mrs. Stevens at Seabright. Carl Schurz is at the Seabright Inn. Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Horsman are at Monunouth.

#### NOTES FROM BLOCK ISLAND. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 7 .- If Adrian Block and his crew of the Unrest, which anchored within the waters of this island in 1614, could now arise from their graves and view the guests of to-day stroiling here and there, and see the fashionable throngs at modern hotels by day and night, they would doubtless be too astonished to recognize the old island named Block. The growth of human interests here has been sure and rather rapid during the past few years. The principal reason therefor was originally the salubrity of the climate. Invalids are often sent here for the invigorating qualities of the air, which is entirely free from land odors, and in summer balmy. The temperature also is favorable-the mercury seldom going up to 80, and the nights are cool. The man who is well may preserve his health, the weary man may soon recuperate, and the hay-fever patient and those affected by malaria may easily recover their normal condition.

Mrs. McElroy and President's Arthur's daughter arrived to-day, and will spend the rest of the season at the Ocean View Cottage. Miss Arthur, who is only thirteen, is a mere child, modest in demeanor, but, as the daughter of the President, naturally attracts attention. She had her doll with her when coming from the steamer. This evening she danced with Miss Ordway, and afterward went through the Virginia Reel as though she were not a novice exactly, and seemed to enjoy the young not a novice exactly, and seemed to cally a company sile was in. The children have their marching and dancing until about half-past 8 in the evening (under the supervision of Mr. Cooper, master of ceremonies), and their parents or guardians occupy seats on three sides of the spacious Music Hall, watching them during their performances. A number of Misses, including Miss Ordway and her cousin, danced until 10 or half-past 10 o'clock with a gay company of their elders, whe,

by the way, do not appear to be over twenty years of The bass-fishing is said to be better than it has been be ere at Block Island, but at present bluefish are not so

pleasty.

It is interesting to watch the four men at work for the flovernment on the repairs in the harbor close by. They are not in a hurry about this matter, yet it is believed that they will get through by the middle of September. The stone for a new wharf just north of the Ocean View is now being put in place, and this is the first part of the work. It is designed to protect this also of the island from destruction by vicient storms, which wash away

HOW THE DAYS PASS AT SHELTER ISLAND. A SEASON OF MUCH PROSPERITY-PLANS FOR NEW HOTELS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 10 .- The "standingom only" sign will have to be hung out here before long if the season holds out as it has started. Somewhat late in coming. it fell upon the island like an avalanche once the summer exodus from heated pavements and close city houses got under way. Never since Shelter Island took a definite departure from camp-meeting restrictions and Prospect Grove in the hands of its present anagers became a summer resort pure and simple, has a season been so prosperous as the present. The hotels and boarding-houses are filled and every cottage of the hundred and odd at Prospect has its tenant. Building was continued long beyond the usual lime for "shutting down "on noisy enterprises of the sort, yet it is now seen that many more of the larger and higher-priced cottages would have found occupants had they been on hand. Speculators accordingly are pensive and the rest colony that already constitutes the chief feature of Prospect is one of the post-camp-meeting symptoms that have belped to choke off any ambition to return to the original plan of the plous discoverers of Shelter Island. The change in the class of summer residents has been marked.

We could not get along without them. For te it known that the Reverends who come to Shelter Island come here to enjoy themselves, and manage to do it with a right good will after the fashion of more worldly mor Among the clergymen who live in cottages are Dr. Scudder, of Chicago, and his successor in his Brooklyn pulpit; Dr. A. J. F. Behrens, the paster of the Collegiate Church in New-York; Dr. Coe, and Dr. J. G. Bacchus, of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Storrs is at Prospect and so at the Manhansett House the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost large throngs as the Saturday night full-dress hops which is saying a good deal, for the hops have become extremely popular, not least when the Atlantic or some other yacht club is in port and the Island is in its The capacity for dancing developed by average yachtsmen can apparently only be explained on the supposition that he has been cramped for space abourd and needs exercise to unlimber ashore. Those ceit, and the result is alively impetuate the social festivseen at the hops this season : pretty faces have always are plentiful. The Prospect House brims over with and dignified way holds its end up well. It is one of the funny contradictions of life here below that the Boston æstheticism of the Manhansett should have run to a bowling alley, while laughing, democratic Prospect contents itself with an " Amusement Hall." The season's business has so encouraged various pro-

ected enterprises that they are certain to be taken in hand early. At Prospect it is the new hotel on the heights which is to be a high-class resort but not a mainmoth concern. "The idea," says Mr. Hoagland, the principal mover in the enterprise and "the bass" of ber of people in a sumptuous manner." That moderate number of persons will have some delightful views from the heights. From the top of White Hill one looks upon an endless variety of bays and inlets and shining belts Singularly enough a particular charm of the and-cape seems to be the absence of surf, although on the south side one feels disappointed if it does not roar like thunder on the beach with the shock of an earththe south side one feels disappointed if it does not roar like thunder on the beach with the shock of an earthquake. The gentle ripples on the shore of shells and pebbles seem here more in keeping with the peace that is characteristic of the spot. A feeling of rest creeps over one before he has been here four-and twenty hours. No one mere is in a hurry; things jog along easily and people apparently work to live, not live merely to work. In the memory of man no bloody crime or robbery has been committed on the Island, and no particularly mean act—mean enough to go down to posterity as monumental. Of course in a little community of less than a thousand souls, practically isolated in the severe winter, Mrs. Groundy has a local habitation, but her disposition is touched by the seneral kindness of the inhabitants and her talk is rather good-natured than otherwise. Even the birds show a friendly feeling for the casual traveller. The quali that whistle in the hedges run across the road directly in front of your wagon, and stop to case at you with neads cocked on one side and an inuocent look in their bright eyes that ought to make the gunner feel ashamed of nimeelf. Sad that it doesn't. I have caught myself eleviating the weeks till the first of October, went the law permits the promiseuous staughter of the pretty birds. Catorris and rouns nop about you in the woods in an unconcerned way that at first is quite starting; in the rocclush right under my window where I can casily reach it with my hand, a little "chiple" has built its arst and stayed with perfect unconcern though the chi dren have dropped marbles into it and on an average twenty times a day put their faces close to it to see the young birds. Now they have grown large enough to fix away, but they do not seem to be in a hurry at all. The turiles in the woods walk right up to you to have another name out in their shells for the admiration of to by away, but they do not seem to be in a mary as a The turtles in the woods walk right up to you to have another name cut in their shells for the admiration of coming generations. Why, talk about friendliness and politeness! Where else would you come across a notice like this which I saw on a fence here only the other day:

politeness. Where else would you come across a netice like this which I saw on a fence here only the other day:

"All persons are respectfully requested not to cross here." Ecopecifully requested! Tituk of it. The dog and the "penalty of the law" are the kinds of respect they shy at you in other places.

Another hotel is likely to be built on what is now called the Ocean Breeze Shore, formerly the West Neck Farm. It appears that some sort of a provisional sale has been made of this property to New-York capitalists who are preparing to put it in the market. As an initiatory step a drive is being made from the Manhanett Home through Prospect Grove to Rocky Point, where J. N. Stearns, the sik manufacturer, of New-York, has built into cottage. Eventually the drive is to run entirely around the fine property, a distance of eight or ten unless and negotiations are understood to be now on foot for the erection of a hotel and cottages. The success of the scheme will add some fine drives to the beautiful ones that abound at Prospect and throughout the island. The one that is most travelled is a country road that cuts through the woods eastward past Professor Horsford's property to the willows down by Captain Ben Caffweight's home at Capital. one that is most travelled is a country road that clust through the woods castward past Professor Horsford's property to the willows down by Captain Ben Cartwright's house at Cockle Harbor. Captain Cartwright owned some of the fourteen cows killed by lightning in the recent ciolent thunder-storm. It was a singular occurrence. Evidently they were all killed at once, but they lay scattered about over a large field many rods apart, stone-dead every one. A little calf escaped, however, and ran about and protes ed loudly against the state of affairs. That storm gave for the time the summer guests something to do besides driving and sailing, bathing and fishing. Ordinarily, these are the standard amusements.

### THE HATCH PARTY AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 11 .- John La Sage, of The London Telegraph, and wife; W. Hardman, of The London Morning Post, and wife; Baron Albert Salvador, of Figure; refessor Paul Passy, Paris; Dr. Oskar Bergruen, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. John Neste, London; S. W. Bethell, G. V. tiethell, London; F. S. Schmitz and G. W. Satthes, Amsterdam, are with the Rufus Haten party at the Clifton House.

### SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

A suicide occurred on a Roosevelt Street ferry-bont about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as it was coming into the Brooklyn slip. A man was seen to leave the seat of a wagon he was driving, go slowly toward the stern, and jump overboard. His body was not re-covered. The wagon bore the name of Leon Hirsch, of No. 46 West Broadway and Nos. 78 and 80 Com-merce-st. It was learned that the man's first name was Richard. The horse and wagon were taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, in Fourth-st., Brooklyn.

### RIOTERS AT HASTINGS.

WOMEN INSULTED AND HOUSES RANSACKED-GAL LANT ACTION OF THE POLICE FORCE. Mount Pleasant Grove, at Hastings-on-Hud-

on, was visited on Friday afternoon by upward of a thousand pleasure-seekers from this city. Shortly after the party landed numerous fights broke out among a gang of desperate-looking ruffians A ring was formed at one side and, one after another, several men were knocked out. Officers then interfered and drove the men off the grounds. They then made their way to the village, passing through the main streets, insulting women and breaking windows. The hotel kept by Thomas Mahar, superintendent of a division of the Croton Aqueduct, was visited and taken possession ofthe bar-keeper and his assistants being turned out of doors with little ceremony. After enjoying Mr. Mahar's choice stock After enjoying Mr. Mahar's choice stock of eigers, they wines and liquors, and laying in a stock of eigers, they made their way to the railroad depot. Here the village police force, consisting of John Clark, attempted to stop further depredations by arreating the ringleader, a burly chap who alone was nearly twice the weight of the burly chap who alone was nearly twice the weight of the entire force of the village police. The policeman took him, however, by the collar and was thrown to the ground. He then drew his pistol and a rew citizens stepped in to assist him but were reputised. The officer when on his way to the river bank was picked up and thrown overboard, and as he swain for his life he was pelled with bricks and stones. He escaped, however, and the ruffians made their way back to the grounds. The officer followed them and succeeded in capturing the ringleader who was taken to the village look-up. Another main was arrested in Youkers. The men gave their names as Patrick Falisner and Robert Garnon, and said that they were car-drivers on the Broadway line of horse-cars. They gave the name and address of a third main who participated in the attack on the officer as John O'Hara, who was arrested later in a liquor store in Tenth-ave.

### BUCHANAN'S AMBITION.

FRESH LETTERS ABOUT HIS PRESIDENTIAL

HOPES. SIMON CAMERON'S PRIENDSHIP-PLANS THAT WENT ASTRAY -- DOUBTS AND FEARS AND PURPO-

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 .- The Press will print morrow a number of hitherto unpublished letters written by Buchanan before he became President to various personal and political friends. The Press, by way of intro-

duction to a letter in the series addressed to Buchanan

by Simon Cameron, says: by Simon Cameron, says:

Early in his political career Mr. Buchanau became intimate with General Simon Cameron, and whether he learned the arts of politics from him or not the record is silent. From his correspondence it would seem that he either taught Mr. Cameron some bright lessons or that this eminent politician early imparted to him some useful information in the game of reaching for public office. It sounds singular at this day to say that Simon Cameron and James Buchanan began their close political association early in the present century, or had any affiliations in politics at all. Yet, it is true, and intimate relations existed between them for many years—a period covering many of the most important events in the Bistory of the country. They parted after the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. They had worked harmoniously to secure that end, and on February 18, 1845, Polk wrote the following letter, tendering Buchanan the office of Secretary of State:

Should any member of my Cabinet become a candidate for

Should any member of my Cabinet become a candidate for the Precidency or Vice-Presidency of the United States, it will be expected upon the happening of such an event that he will retire from the Cab net. It is official interference by dis-pensation of public patronage that I desire to guard against,

Buchanan took this document to General Cameron and Shall I accept !"

"Certainty. But why ask my advice. You must have already decided to take it," replied Cameron.

already decided to take it," replied Cameron.
Buchanan then said:
"Whom shall we elect Senator in my place !"
"I taink I will be," replied Cameron.
From that hour the estrangement began that ripened into bitter hostlity within six months. For Mr. Cameron was elected to succeed Mr. Buchanan as United States Senator and at once showed himself a master instead of a servant in politics by fercing President Polk to recognize him as a power in Pennsylvania even more potent than his secretary of State. There were reasons for this that will appear later. Mr. Buchanan lacked nerve and the friend he lost was a wonderful help in supplying the force he lacked. This weak point in Mr. Buchanan's composition gave his friends no end of trouble, and they always had difficulty in keeping up to almost any emergency.

almost any emergency. The following extracts from the letter from Simon Cameron to Buchanan are an interesting exhibition of the relations between the two men and of the politica nothods of the time. The letter is dated Middletown,

October 15, 1844, and relates to Mr. Buchanau's political

interesta in Pennsylvania: Interests in Pennsylvania:
You have more enemies, and stronger ones, too, than you are aware of. The new Governor will be your friend, but he is not that kind of a tread who can do much for any one. One cunning man about him could use the whole Administration against you without his seeing it, or believing it. You must have in the office of Secretary a man who has the capacity and the disposition to look after your interests. It is right, too, that he should be an original irlend of the Governor: and, to gain strength to his Administration, he should come from a Democratic county, and should reside in the East also. Now, it is nard to find just such a man and yet you have a neighbor with all these qualifications. It is Henry Welsh. No man in the State would make a better officer in all respects. You can have him appointed. A single letter from you to Snunk would do it, for in truth be can find no man better you have a neighbor with all these qualifications. It is Henry Welsh. No man in the State would make a better officer in all respects. You can have him appointed. A single letter from you to Shunk would do it, for in truth be can find no man better suited in the whole State. But he will be assailed from all quarters. I am told that even Bueller, of Harrisburg, would not refuse it. I shall not write to Mr. Shunk on this or any other subject. If he does right and acts fairly to my friends, I will sustain him. If he does not, I will oppose him.

The conduct of his confidential triends at the Harrisburg ratification meeting will urge me to look with suspicion at him. I have no personal feeling for or against his administration. But with you it is different. For more than ten years I have been looking with a steady eye to your advancement. It is so long that the early feeling has become a principle of my nature. If I could unite your sagacity and prudence with my zeal and energy, I would swear upon your success. Your position no v, if you attend to your own intercess, will enable you to keep your own State in your hands. If you put Welsh there you will be safe. I know no other man who can do so much for you. Let some "small pattern" go into that piace and your chances will be gone.

I wish to be fairly understood. I have no personal

gone.

I wish to be fairly understood. I have no personal wish or interest in this matter. I want to see Weish appointed only for your sake.

"Mr. Buchanan," says The Press, " failed to take General Cameron's advice, and Jesse Miller was appointed Secretary of State, and, as the writer of this letter predicted, gave Mr. Buchanan no end of trouble in fupolitical movements. Polk had carried Pennsylvania as Mr. Cameron had prophesied, and been elected President; Mr. Buchavan had been appointed Secretary of State, and Simon Cameron had succeeded him as United States Sonator. Mr Buchanan began to feel that he had lost his strongest political ally and began to despond." About this time he wrote the following letter to a friend:

My Dear Sir: I have received your very kind letter, and mest cordially reciprocate the very friendly sentiment which it expresses for myself. I consider it very doubtful whether I shall ever be a candilate for the Presidency; but whether or not, I know how to appreciate your friendship. In all smeetic, I do not think the Presidency worth the efforts necessary to reach it; and it is very questionable whether any Penusylvanian, "in our day and generation," will ever win the prize, "In our day and generation," will ever win the pri Unless a candidate can commence with the undivid-capital of his own party in his own State, his prospect success can never be bright. Now, in my case, other states would have to operate on Pennsylvania, rather than Pennsylvania on other States.

Your friend,

The following letter, written to a friend in 1850. the state of Mr. Buchanan's mind respecting the Presi-

dential nomination two years later:

WHEATLAND, January 22, 1850.

My Dean Sir: I have received your very kind letter of the Sin instant. Rest assured I justly appreciate your friendship. It I had twenty such friendship in Pennsylvania a favorable result would be morally certain. There are so many divisions and subdivisions in our party, so many divisions and subdivisions in our party, so many divisions action. It is true that after a nomination has once been made the Deumeratic masses are always true on the day of election, but to secure a national nomination for an individual, his state must present an undivided front in advance. Has this been the case in regard to myself, I should have received the last nomination. But the friends of candidates in other States, knowing how effectively they can work in Pennsylvania to promote division, are alreally. I have reason to believe, in the field to accomplish this oliget. If a few of my friends, as you kindly suggest, could meet at Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature, they could do much to counteract sinch efforts. I have had assurances from several quarters that General cass would not again be a candidate; but his movements at Washington would seem to indicate a different conclusion. The reason which he gave for decining was his age, as he will be in his seventy-dital year when the next Presidential term will expire. But age does not cool the graff of ambition. We have a striking, and almost absurd, example of this in Mr. Clay, who will have nearly completed foursere years, should be survive to that advanced age at the end of the dential nomination two years later : and almost absurd, example of this in Mr. Clay, who will have nearly completed fourseore years, should be survive to that advanced age at the end of the next Prosidential term. I shall go to-morrow to Washington, there to remain for some weeks, and shall soon learn the intention of General Cass. For him I entertain a very great esteem, and I believe it is reciprocated. . The actuation of the North has infected the slaves of the South and rendered the condition of their masters insecure. It has endangered the lives of helpless wemen and children and filled them with dreadful apprehensions. This agitation may be sport to demagogues in the North, but it may also be death to the people of the South. It must cease or the Union is in more imminent Gauger than it has ever been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Six months later Mr. Buchanan wrote this letter to a political lieutenant on the same general subject :

political fleutenant on the same general subject:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, July 14, 1851.

My Dearent: Many thanks for your kind and encouraging letter. I trust it know how to appreciate your uniform and valuable triendship. I require it much, because my enemies in this State, Cameron, Frazer and company, are bitter, untring and multiplant. They can not expect a majority of the delegates in the 4th of March convention nor anything like it; but they wish to create as much division as possible at home for the purpose of producing an effect abroad. If my own States sustained me as the Democracy of other States sustain their cardidates, my nomination would be certain; even as it is, judging from all the information I receive, I think my prospects are at present brighter than those of any other Democratic candidate.

No Democrat can be elected President in 1852 against Scott, unless he can obtain the almost entire Southern vote with that of Pennsylvanta. That General Cass cannot obtain the Southern vote is absolutely certain. A distinguished, perhaps the most distinguished, Virginia politician writes me: "General Cass cannot get either the nomination or the vote of this State." It is far worse for him further South. I should tremble for the face of my country should Scott be elected President by a Northern and Northwestera sectional vote.

From your friend,

Very respectfully,

JAMES Buchanan.

On April 12, 1852, Mr. Buchanan wrote to a friend as

On April 12, 1852, Mr. Buchanan wrote to a friend as follows, still reviewing his own chances:

What infatuation it would be to nominate Cass! I do not believe be will be nominated, but he is stronger than I had anticipated. With Virginia, which I consider certain, a majority of the delegates from New York could make the nomination. My information is all that I could deare from North and South Carolina and Georgia. I have none that is direct from Alabama, Mississippl or Florida, but these States are conceded to me. My mormation from Tempessee, from the most autheunto sources there, assure me that I will have that State. I have a letter from a reliable source in Columbus, Onlo, giving me the names of their delegates to the Baltimore Convention. There are 11 Alien men, 5 Cass men, 5 Douglas men, 1 for Builer and 1 for Houston. My correspondent, who is an Allen man, assures me that his delegates will not go for Cass or Douglas, but prefer me to either. He says my stock is rapidly rising in Ohio. The present prospects are bright, but I am too old a political navigator to rely with much confidence on fair weather.

Again disappointed at the result of the convention, Mr. follows, still reviewing his own chances:

Again disappointed at the result of the convention, Mr. Buchanan accepted the English mission, and from Loa-don wrote several letters which appear in the collection of The Press, of which the following expresses his satis faction at being "out of the scrape" at home, and his

Meariness of life abroad:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON. 13 April, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I am always rejoiced to receive a let-

ter from you, and your favor of the 14th ultimo affords I am truly glad that Wilmot has exhibited himself to his true colors and that he "is now politically dead." He

I am trilig glad that whimet has exhibited his fare colors and that he "is now politically dead." He richly deserved his fate.

How self-satisfied I telt while perusing that portion of your letter relative to "the numerous aspirants and available candidates for the Fresidency," that I was "out of the scrape." I placed myself in this position immediately after the last Presidential election, and have occupied it ever since, without the most remote idea of changing. I am heartily tired of my mission, and look forward with the most agreeable anticipations to the 6th October next, the day on which, God willing. I shall leave Liverpool in the Atlantic for my native land. I came here most reinctantly. Twenty years ago I know I should have been delighted with my present situation; but my age and my fixed habits have prevented me from enjoying myself as I ought to nave done, considering the social attentions I have uniformly received. I do not fear the Know. Nothings, though they may do much mischled during their temporary triumph. Democracy, pruned of its rotten branches, will eventually flourise more vigorously than ever. "Ours is no sapling, chance-sown by the fountain."

From your friend, as, ever, JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

A FORMAL OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT CLARINDA.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Aug. 11 .- The Republican campaign in this State was formally opened with a mass-meeting at this place to-day. The speakers were Gove ernor Sherman, Senators Allison and Wilson and Congressman Henderson. The subject of Squator Wilson's address was: "The Will of the People and the Protection

gressman Henderson. The subject of Senator Wilson's address was: "The Will of the People and the Protection of the Home." He spoke in part as follows:

What is the issue which presses its claims upon us in the present fortunate condition of our political affairs! It is simply the right of the people to determine their public politics, and to have the deliberate, considerate and formal judgment of themselves carried into their laws. It calls for an enforcement of that deetrine which our Democratic fellow-citizens put into their national platform in these words: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority the vital principle of republics," and no Democrat is asked to abandon this cardinal article of his political faith, but rather to give it force and exemplify its virtue by applying it to his action as a citizen when he shall come to vote at the next October election.

Moral forces are moving upon the political elements of this state of ours to-day. No student of political history can fail to appreciate the great significance of this facts. Sheer as some may and do at the activity of preachers, and churches, of prayer meetings and Sunday-schools, of women in their homes and in their Christian temperature unions, of that quiet and unobtrusive force of voters which moves resolutely only when put in motion by the spur of moral conviction, they will find that political listory on the banners under whose folds these promoters of the world's true progress march. I have not the least alarm as to what the result will be. When that vital political principle on which alone a people's avereignty can spak receives the active support of the moral forces of the community, is will not be overthrown. And the conditions here involved will not confine the sundering of party allegiance to one political organization. There have been times in the history of our own country when party disintegration was more active than any like thing in the present political principle on which loser. In the quiet of the homes of Iowa from now

tion was more active than any like thing in the present political conditions of Iowa; but the irrht was not the loser. In the quiet of the homes of Iowa from now on until the second Tuesday of October next, the better natures and moral convictions of the men and women of the State will hold their way and do their work; and a majority greater than that given to the constitutional amendment at the non-partisan election of June 27, 1882, will approve the position of the party which affirms the right of the majority to rule, and has planted itself "on the side of the homes of our own people in their contest with the saloons." We will all find at the outcome that there is more of the non-partisan movement in Iowa politica this year than many men now dream of, and that there are more active homes than aggressive saloons in the State. Thousands of men who have never voted a Republican their will do it this year, not because they samed too maintain the rule of the majority and represent their moral convictions by doing anything else. There is not difficulty in fluding the line which divides the parties this year. So, at least, it seems to me, and so, I believes the result will show to all.

### INSURANCE NEWS AND INCIDENTS.

An interesting chart was issued on Thursday by one of the insurance journals of this city. The chart shows the geographical distribution of fire losses in the United States for the past five years, indicating by a variety of red tints the relative hotness-from a fire underwriter's standpointdifferent sections of the country. The chart is founded on ratios calculated for each State and Territors between the average annual fire loss during five year and the valuation of real and personal property a given by the United States census. By this metho a close approximation is made to the average annua fire-tax upon each \$100 of real estate and persona property. The result shows curious fluctuations in the burning rates of different States, as follows:

es of different States, as folion

Loss per States and Los

\$100. Territories.

\$0.41 Mississippl.

2.29 Missour.

76 Montana Territory.

49 Nebrasks.

91 Nevada

42 Norta Carolins.

2.22 New-Hampsaire. States and Territories. Loss per \$100. zona Territory.... trict of Columbia. 30 Tenussas 30 Texas 35 Utah Territory... 73 Vermout 63 Verginia 19 Wisconsin 34 Wyoming Territory... 58 West Virginia 79 Washington Territory

dienigau.....dinnesota..... 

It is said that at the next meeting of the Board of

Fire Underwriters a proposition will be submitted to have appointed a permanent surveyor of the dry-goods district, whose duty it shall be to report all changes in the exterior and interior of buildings situated therein, and also the adoption or rejection of the Underwriters' requirements to reduce the fire Several New-York city fire companies have re-

cently begun writing wind storms, cyclone a tornado insurance in the West on a large scale.

#### SWINDLING HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. Thirty-seven Italians worked for a week in July

at laying water-pipes in East Sixty-fifth-st., and their wages were to be \$1 a day. At the end of the first week Michael Maccoloni, the foreman, told them that they could not draw any money in the United that they could not draw any money in the United States until they had taken out their naturalization papers. He would give them their papers for \$3 each. After much cursing in Italian the men accepted the terms. They were paid \$3 and went home, and on Monday when they went back to work they were told by the dishonest foreman that they were not wanted. One of them, Philomene Ferrari, of No. 131 Bieceker-st. went with his companions before a magistrate and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Maccoloni, who was found on Beddoe's Island. He was foreman of a gang of laborers at work on the base of the pedestal of the Goldess of Liberty to be crected there. He was taken to Police Head-quarters and locked up.

### HOW TO VOTE FOR MAYOR IN BROOKLYN.

A matter of political interest in Brooklyn is the question whether the seven candidates to be voted for as Aldermen-at-Large for the first time at the coming election shall have their names on the same ballot with that of the Mayor. If the Mayor and Aldermen are voted for together the success of one means the success of the others, and it will be important not to have the candidate for Mayor loaded down by men undestrable in any part of the city. Then, also, the party securing the election of the Mayor and the Aldermenat-Large will probably control the entire city gov-ernment for the next two years, for the seven Aldermen-at-Large with four Aldermen from one of the three districts would be a majority of the Board of ninetsen members. One of the Aldermanic districts is Republi-can and the other two are Democratic, so that in any can and the other two are Democratic, so that in any event the contest for the control of the Board will be over the Aldermen.at-Large. Corporation Counsel Taylor on Friday gave an opinion to the Board of Elections acting forth his reasons for deciding that the names of no Aldermanic candidates can properly be placed on the ticket headed by the Mayor. He asserted that the law was plain that the Mayor should be voted for on a separate ballot. His opinion is also that the Aldermen-acarate ballot. His opinion is also that the Aldermen-acarate ballot, which is the placed in a separate ballot, but that they must be voted for on a separate ballot, and placed in a separate ballot-box.

# THE LOUISVILLE ART GALLERY OPENED

Louisville, Aug. 11 .- The art gallery at the Exposition was opened to the public Thursday, and the result was a largely increased attendance. The Exposition is daily growing in importance and completeness, but it will take ten days to perfect everything.